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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 WildEarth Guardians,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, et  
13 al.,

14 Defendants.

No. CV-13-00151-TUC-RCC

**ORDER**

15 Pending before the Court is non-party New Mexico Forest Industry Association's  
16 Ex Parte Motion for Leave to Appear as *Amicus Curiae*. (Doc. 115.) Although this case  
17 has been pending since 2013, the Association filed its motion nearly two months after the  
18 Court's injunction on September 12, 2019. The Court will deny the motion.

19 The district court has discretion whether to allow the submission of an amicus  
20 brief. *See Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1260 (9th Cir. 1982). The court may grant  
21 leave to file an amicus brief "during a court's initial consideration of a case on the  
22 merits" or when a court considers whether to grant a rehearing. Fed. R. App. 29(a)-(b).  
23 This Court has already ruled on summary judgment. (Doc. 89.) However, the Association  
24 filed the motion the day before oral argument on Federal Defendants' Motion to Alter the  
25 Court's Decision and to Clarify or Modify the Court's Injunction, and it appears that the  
26 Association was attempting to insert its position into the consideration of whether to  
27 overturn or limit the Court's injunction.

28 The amicus motion must state why an amicus brief aids the court in determining

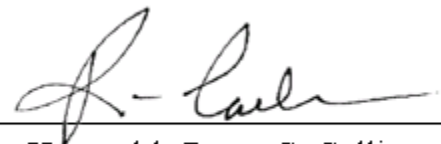
1 the matter at hand. Fed. R. App. 29(a)(3). This is because the function of an amicus  
2 curiae brief is to “assist[] in a case of general public interest,” to augment counsel’s  
3 efforts, and to illustrate law that may otherwise fail to be considered. *Funbus Sys., Inc. v.*  
4 *State of Cal. Pub. Utilities Comm’n*, 801 F.3d 1120, 1125 (9th Cir. 1986). Nevertheless,  
5 “[t]he vast majority of amicus curiae briefs are filed by allies of litigants and duplicate  
6 the arguments made in the litigants’ briefs, in effect merely extending the length of the  
7 litigant’s brief. Such amicus briefs should not be allowed.” *Long v. Coast Resorts, Inc.*,  
8 49 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1178 (D. Nev. 1999) (quoting *Ryan v. Commodity Futures Trading*  
9 *Comm’n*, 125 F.3d 1062, 1063 (7th Cir. 1997)).

10 The Association contends that it enjoys a perspective that may not be presented to  
11 the Court otherwise. The motion presents the possible financial and environmental effects  
12 of the Court’s injunction on the forest industry. The Association also states it did not seek  
13 participation in this matter previously because it was unaware of the litigation.

14 The Court finds that the amicus brief is neither necessary nor appropriate. The  
15 Association’s argument is essentially that the injunction has a vast economic impact on  
16 the forest industry. This mimics Federal Defendants argument that the injunction is a  
17 manifest injustice due to the harm it causes on “economically repressed and depressed  
18 communities that depend on the National Forests.” (Doc. 104 at 15.) While the motion  
19 does provide some detail about the possible extent of the effects of the injunction, it  
20 duplicates Federal Defendants’ assertions and raises no legal argument of which the  
21 Court is not already aware.

22 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED New Mexico Forest Industry Association’s Ex  
23 Parte Motion for Leave to Appear as *Amicus Curiae* is DENIED. (Doc. 115.)

24 Dated this 25th day of November, 2019.

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27 Honorable Raner C. Collins  
28 Senior United States District Judge